

(b)(7) This part does not apply to third party financed projects. However, it may be used for any purchased utility services directly resulting from such projects, including those authorized by—

(A) 10 U.S.C. 2394 for energy, fuels, and energy production facilities for periods not to exceed 30 years;

(B) 10 U.S.C. 2394a for renewable energy for periods not to exceed 25 years;

(C) 10 U.S.C. 2689 for geothermal resources that result in energy production facilities;

(D) 10 U.S.C. 2809 for potable and waste water treatment plants for periods not to exceed 32 years; and

(E) 10 U.S.C. 2812 for lease/purchase of energy production facilities for periods not to exceed 32 years.

241.103 Statutory and delegated authority.

The contracting officer may enter into a utility service contract related to the conveyance of a utility system for a period not to exceed 50 years (10 U.S.C. 2688(c)(3)).

[65 FR 2059, Jan. 13, 2000; 65 FR 19818, Apr. 12, 2000]

Subpart 241.2—Acquiring Utility Services

241.201 Policy.

(1) Except as provided in FAR 41.201, DoD, as a matter of comity, will comply with the current regulations, practices and decisions of independent regulatory bodies which are subject to judicial appeal. This policy does not extend to regulatory bodies whose decisions are not subject to appeal nor does it extend to nonindependent regulatory bodies.

(2) Purchases of utility services outside the United States may use—

(i) Formats and technical provisions consistent with local practice; and

(ii) Dual language forms and contracts.

(3) Rates established by an independent regulatory body are considered “prices set by law or regulation” and do not require submission of cost or pricing data (see FAR Subpart 15.4).

241.202 Procedures.

(a)(i) *Competitive proposals.* When a new major utility service load develops or a new military installation is established, the contracting officer shall—

(A) Determine whether more than one supplier can provide the required utility services.

(1) Competition may be possible where dual franchises exist or where no franchise exists.

(2) Competition should also be considered when an installation is served by one supplier and other potential suppliers exist even though one supplier has entered into a General Services Administration area-wide contract.

(B) Where competition exists, solicit competitive proposals from all potential suppliers.

(ii) *Periodic reviews for competition.* Conduct periodic review of ongoing contracts to determine the availability of competition. If available, evaluate the need to rewrite the contract considering—

(A) The possible loss of rights vested in the Government under the existing contract;

(B) The age and quality of the contract; and

(C) The number of contract modifications and the ease of administration with the existing contract documents.

(iii) *Connection and service charges.* The Government may pay a connection charge when required to cover the cost of the necessary connecting facilities. A connection charge based on the estimated labor cost of installing and removing the facility shall not include salvage cost. A lump-sum connection charge shall be no more than the agreed cost of the connecting facilities less net salvage. The order of precedence for contractual treatment of connection and service charges is—

(A) *No connection charge.*

(B) *Termination liability.* Use when an obligation is necessary to secure the required services. The obligation must be not more than the agreed connection charge, less any net salvage material costs. Use of a termination liability instead of a connection charge requires the approval of the service power procurement officer or designee.